STANCH OLD WAR SHIP.

TROUT THE PRODUCT BAISED OF THEM FOR THE MARKET.

Arrangement of the Three Pouds Required -Fresh-water Shrimps the Food Used-Among the new industries of this generation one is raising food fish. It was only very re-Sently that the first experiments in the business were made, but so signal was the success of the pioneers that there are to-day a score of fish farms in New England alone. On account of the searcity of wild trout and the great demand for them, the spotted brook trout (Salmo fontinalia) are the fav orite species for farming purposes,

One of the first advantages of this form of farming over all others, save perhaps cranberry raising, is that land undesirable for other purposes can be utilized. First of all the fish farmer must have water, and nothing but good water at that. A mere pond fed by surface draining will not answer. There must be running water; it need not be a large stream, but it must be spring-fed and never-failing. The latter requirement is not always easy to satisfy. for a surprising number of good-sized brooks and rivers go dry during the hot months. Having secured the proper water supply, the next thing to be considered is the lay of the land. If there is a fair, natural fail, say of one foot or more to every hundred feet, it materially reduces the cost of constructing the ponds-If the fall be four or five feet instead of one it is very desirable, since that permits the erection of a small waterfall at the foot of each pond, the tumbling descent of the stream aerating and refreshing the water. The area required is from five to ten acres, depending on the size of the ponds, which must be at least three In number. If the fish culturist proposes to do his own batching from eggs he will require a very elaborate plant, but most of the men in the business say it is cheaper to buy the fry at the State or other hatcheries.

Pond No. 1, which will be the highest, is the abiding place of the tiny newcomers, the newly hatched fry, not more than an inch long and very tender. The banked-up edge of the pond must be planted with willows or alders, the thick roots of which will knit the soll and gravel into a firm retaining wall. If boys or poschers are a possible danger a thorn hedge makes a good barrier, but it is not so hardy as the others. A few protecting rocks and loose boughs thrown into the poud serve as shelters from chance enemies, such as the kingdshers, bittern, herons, ducks, minks, and muskrats. Aquatic weeds are healthful and advantagrous, both as affording shadows from the summer sun and as clinging places the countless microscopic forms of life that feed the finny babies. Water lilles are bad, not because they have not the good qualities of the grasses, but because they will grow so rank and so thick as to fill up the entire pond and become a menace to the cleanliness of the water. The pretty sagittaria planted on the margin makes a beautiful and safe playground for the youngsters in the shallows, since birds cannot feed among its stiff stalks. At the head of each pond should always be left, if possible, a stretch of running brook, for in swift water the trout is at his best, and his flesh will be firmer and sweeter for active feeding. In the early morn-ing and at night the fish will run up into the

sweeter for active feeding. In the early mbrning and at night the fish will run up into the ripples to feed and play. Alders and osiers should be set along this quick water and trained to overhang, so that the bugs and grubs which in warm weather haunt the branches may serve as food for the fish. If the soil is such that ferns can be raised along the bank, they should be planted, for they abound in and attract insect life of many sorts.

The dam between ponds Nos. 1 and 2 must be guarded by a strong from netting of very small inesh. At one side, if the fall is more than a foot, a wooden fishway should be built, so that the rush of water when the fish are lowered from No. 1 to No. 2 will not injure the young trout. In the lower ponds this precaution is unnecessary, for no cataract could kill a well-grown fontinalis in good health. Below the dam comes a stretch of say 200 feet of running stream. If cramped for room the course of this need not be straight, but may be doubled, so that pond No. 2 is separated by only a few yards from the upper one. Of course, the yearlings freed from the upper one. Of course, the yearlings freed from the upper nurrecy pond will now need more room and freedom, so that this lower pond should be much more extensive. It must be deeper, too; and, in order to provide depths and still make it easy to empty the two-year-olds into the last pend, a narrow channel is dug through the centre. When the water is drawn off, the fish are driven into this canal and easily forced down into the big pool below.

It is in the construction of the lowest or receiving pond, No. 3, that the greatest care and foresight are required. One lately built in Massachusetts seems to be a model of ingenuity. The running water boils over a big fallen hemlock into the head of the pond upon a clean gravel bar, and the whole bottom of the place is sandy and free from large stones or other obstructions. All around the edge are pilled huge slabs of rock, logs, and other means of shelter for a width of twenty or thirty feet.

means of shelter for a width of twenty or thirty feet. This strip offers a series of feeding and lurking places for the hig fellows. When the water is lowered four feet these rocks and sunken trees are high and dry and the fish are left on the clear bottom, where a seine can readily be drawn to a gravel beach near the outlet at the lower end. By this arrangement the fish required for market can be secured without difficulty, and yet a comfortable home in the mean time is provided.

The proper feeding of trout is a great problem. Of ecurse, there are various propared fish foots which answer very well for the young fry, and chopped liver or dried grubs do very well for the larger fish. But a decidedly beefy flavor clings to these preserve-raised, liver-fed fish, although they bring fully double the price of the wild brook trout. After long effort and patient atudy there has been devised a method which at once avoids this objectionable taste and makes the preserve self-supporting, doing away with the necessity of feeding by hand. This is the planting or stocking of the preserve with fresh-water shrimp. These little crustaceans grow quickly, multiply with incredible rapidity, and once well stasted cannot be entirely killed off by the most voracious trout. As a food they are unsurpassed, the fish raised on them outstripping in plumpness and size all others of the same age. It has been observed by a student of trout life that a two-year-old fish fed on shrimps will weigh from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter, while others of the same age taken from a liverfed preserve will be soft-fleshed, and weigh from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter, while others of the same age taken from a liverfed preserve will be soft-fleshed, and weigh from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter, while others of the same age taken from a liverfed preserve will be soft-fleshed, and weigh from three-quarters of a pound. This statement is borne out by the fact that brook trout killed in sait or br

iars from their country to the words of thicago, e tr.ut season the product of fish farms the market at \$1 a pound, and out of a much higher price is realized where is nermitted by law. A much-disputed as been whether a fish farmer had not a ght to sell the products of his own pre-at any season, frespective of the State A Massachusetts man last year tested action by offering for sale, in open violatile law, trout from his private pend. The has varried to the highest tribunal, which are arried to the highest tribunal, which down an option desping the trout

From the Phillips Phonograph.

Pare Barker has built a nice camp, with a od cellar, near his hatchery at itemis, which erlocks the spring and has a man on guard pet and lay. He also has a number of traps in the stream and on the banks. In one the irr single to the layer has a number own a constraint togeth a monster own a constraint togeth a monster own.

The amount twenty feet square in the bank, were he found a large isoling spring which is incetted with the original spawning ground. I must have gone over the old bed into the use, where they are clearing off the ground a sent to prefer it to the open water. The transmission is a summary of the ground of the ground a sent to prefer it to the open water. The transmission is a based on facts, as he and craft of his workmen a few days ago saw a unicome up stream to where it was filled with yes. The trout rested a moment or two, then red overland some three or four feet to open ter. One of the men remarked that all that a needed for the trout to reach the hatchery a to have a road swamped for them. From the Phillips Phonograph.

THOROUGHBREDS THAT LOVED THEIR CHAMPAGNE AND WHISKEY.

Stimulants Used to Quite an Extent on the Tarf-Supert was a Whiskey Tippler, but Ban Clocks was a Wise Bibber, The love for good liquors is not confined to the human family, many racehorses having a fondness for wine and whiskey that would make equine drunkards out of them in short order if they could always gratify their thirst. It is not generally known that stimulants are frequently resorted to to put false courage into a fainthearted horse or to key a stout, game performer to still greater efforts.

There have been topers among racebornes for many years, but it is doubtful whether Mr. James Galway's old gelding, Rupert, by Falsetto, out of Marguerite, ever had an equal in the drinking line. This old rascal knew as well as his trainer when he was going to race, and he would whinny and champ his bit impatiently while awaiting the sound of the saddling bell. He knew that the ringing of the bell was always the signal for the appearance of a bottle of generous proportions, with a neck several inches long. The old rogue would take as kindly to the bottle, which generally contained whis-

key, as an Irishman does to politics, and with eyes half closed would let the liquor gury gle down his throat, holding his head high in the alt, meanwhile, say had his head high in the alt, meanwhile, say had his head high in the alt, meanwhile, say had he his head high in the alt, meanwhile, say had he he had he he gave Hupert his Brat dose of Dutch courage, for having felt its exhilarating influence, he would not run a yard thereafter without it, and the old fellow was never content with a hisgard-ly portion. In fact, he was a credit to Kentucky, where he was bred and rearred.

Appleby & Johnston once owned a distinguished horse doubt and he had been done to the horse the horse of his head him fancy that each of his legs was a quarter of a mile in length and capable of feats unheard of in the way of protuision. It was at Monmouth Park one very bad day in July that had conceeded the horse of the horse of the his head of the horse of the horse of the his head of his legs was a quarter of a mile in length and capable of feats unheard of in the was of protuision. It was at Monmouth Park one very bad day in July that had conceeded that victory would be certain if he was sorry for it. Appleby & Johnson stood to win great deal of money on their horse. It was conceeded that victory would be certain if he could get far enough away from his conceeded that victory would be certain for he had been done his history that he could get to the from. To give him courage a pint of champagne was poured down his throat before going to the post.

Unfortunately for Han Cloche and his owners, that erratic performer, Little Minch was also a starter, and anybody who saw this horse during his long career on the turk thows that when he was limited to the could get to the from. To give him courage a pint of champagne was that erratic performer, Little Minch was shall be only a fail. He was a perverse, hard, the high part of the work of the pottern of the person of the histo

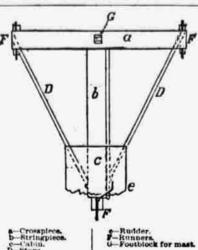
become possessed of the secret, and it is no uncommon occurrence to see owners using the syringe themselves at some of the smaller tracks. It is only natural that the criminals of the race track, those leeches who have always fastened themselves upon the turf, found a way to plunder through the employment of the "injection." When they did not care to back their horse they did not give the magic potion, and the public would lose the money. Probably the next time they started the same horse the public, disgusted with his last race, would let him severely alone. The prices would be good and long, the horse would receive the "speedy pull," as one of the followers of the turf puts it, and there would be a dazzling reversal of form. The men who were the pioneers in the scheme made money, but when the use of the drug was prohibited on the big tracks they lost most of it back again. Its constant use has the same effect on horses as the same drug, or opium, or morphine has upon the human system. Extreme depression is the chief characteristic, and a horse that has had the "dope" a number of fimes becomes next to worthless for racing purposes without it. Nearly all of the legislative bodies of the turf have prohibited its use under a severe penalty. Any competent judge can toil when it has been used, and few owners and trainers are daring enough to employ it and take chances of being debarred from the turf.

THIS GLORIOUS AMERICAN SPORT TO BE ENJOYED WITH BASE.

No Great Difficulty in Building on Ico Yacht-Little Room for Improvement-How to Learn to Sall on Ice Yacht, Already this season there has been four inches of ice on the Newburgh waters, and the ice boats have been ordered out to be looked over, so as to have them ready at the very first nip to run out on the frozen surface. The iceboat is a characteristic American product. Never an loc yacht did the inhabitants of any country produce until Uncle Sam stepped to the front, and the only approach to a sailing apparatus on the ice may be said to have been the great scows or runners in Holland and the skate sails of the Danish skaters. When the first American icocoat was taken to Russia and placed one windy day on the Neva, the inhabitants of St. Peters burg went crazy over it. To-day there is quite a fleet there, all built from the American model,

and with no improvements to speak of. In fact, there is no opportunity for improve ment, and this is demonstrated by the fact that the old 1886 model is still retained as the fast est and best type. This was made by the late Jacob E. Buckhout of Poughkeepsie, and, although many new ideas, such as the schooner and the lateen rig, have been tried, none of them has equalled the 50-mile and over an hour clip which the old 1880 craft has set and maintained. There is, however, one improvement this year which, if practical experience carries out theory, will be a valuable addition to the iceboat outfit, and that is a brake. It was intended by the inventor to apply to ordinary boats, but it would seem as if one of its most valuable uses would be its application to the iceboat. It consists of two wings which, when not in use, lie close to the sides, and which, when it is desired to arrest the way on a boat, spread out on either side, and, in the application o the brake to the iceboat, scratch into the ice as the boat is brought up into the wind.

Hitherto the pleasure of iceboat yachting, or rather iceboat ownership, has been regarded as attamable by only moderately wealthy people



for iceboats cost considerable money when made by an expert, and they can be used for a comparatively short period, so that many who the sport on account of the outlay made and value received. This is a very practical and sound way of looking at the matter. It is, however, possible to make your own ice yacht, or superintend its construction, at a moderate cost and while it may not be as ornate in its finish as the professional-made boats, it will sail at a very high speed, and except in the matter of meeting the superior boat on even terms will give just as much fun. The required materials are: Pine crosspiece, pine stringpiece, frame stays (pine or wire), steel runners, blocks of ash, and twen-

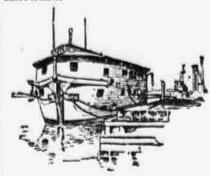
ty six-inch and eight-inch bolts.

The stringpiece or keel should be of seasoned nine nine inches wide by two inches thick, and this should be laid on its broad side so that it is about two feet from the ground, being sup-ported by boxes or horses. The crosspiece is also of seasoned pine, and should be twelve feet long by nine inches wide and two inches thick. This should be laid plumb across the end of the stringpiece so as to form the letter T, and should be fastened in place by at least four five-eighthinch bolts fitted with screw nuts, five inches long. The bolts are passed through clean cut auger holes not too near the edges of the planks, and then firmly screwed up and tightened underneath. This being done, pass along to the stays, and make these of seasoned ash one inch thick and four inches wide, length being sufficient to reach

personally, and his terms were a bet of \$25 prices of the horse lost he expected the fee. Other have become possessed of the secret, and it is not provided the provided of the secret, and it is not practically the provided of the secret, and it is not practically the provided of the secret, and it is not practically the provided of the secret, and it is not practically the provided of the secret back their horse they did not care to back the back their horse they did not care to back

FISH FARMS PROFITABLE. NOTED HORSE DRUNKARDS. NOW FOR ICE YACHTING. THE DALE A VETERAN. COL. OLCOTT FAR OUTDONE.

After Having Done Duty Since 1839, She Is to Be Turned Over to the Hallimore Naval Reserve. Life on a Receiving Ship. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16,-All visitors to the Washington Navy Yard have been accustomed to go down to the dock to see the old Dale, which has been the receiving ship here. There never was much to see on board of her, but she has men so notable, and has become a veteran in so honorable a manner, that it is something to say one has been aboard of her. Now it has been decided by the Navy Department to do away with a receiving ship at the Washington yard at least for the present; so her officers have been placed on waiting orders and the old vessel will be removed to Baltimore for the use of the Naval Reserve. She will probably be used them for their short summer cruises and in the winter for drill at seamanship and great guns. Despite her weather-beaten ap pearance and the dismantled look given by s deck house over the spar deck and the abse of rigging and masts, she is yet in very good condition as to hull, and after a thorough calking will be almost as serviceable as ever -at least for



U. S. RECEIVING SHIP DALS.

The officers who did duty on board of her are not very well pleased with the change. Some of them were to be ordered to sea soon, but the others, who had looked forward to this duty for a year or so to come, find the change to waiting orders, with the possibility of being ordered to sea at some distance from their families, not over pleasant. Duty on receiving ships is particularly sought after. Officers on such duty, while receiving the emoluments and other allowances that they would have at sea, are practically enjoying shore service. In the winter months, when the social season is at its height, the decks of the receiving ships are converted into ballrooms, and are even made to do service for receptions and teas. Of late years that custom seems to have become popular at the Brooklyn, Norfolk, and Washington Navy Yards. The new steel cruisers, with their big engines, bollers, and enormous fighting mech-anism, have not the space to allow of such

engines, boilers, and enormous fighting mechanism, have not the space to allow of such frivolity, but vessels of the type of the Dale can furnish a fine ballroom when the spar deck, which is roofed over, is cleared of its obstructions and the place is decorated with flags and palms. The backelor officers thus get a chance to return some of the favors they have received in society, and such entertainments are popular with women because of their novelty.

At some navy yards a receiving ship is a necessity, but here all its functions can be assumed by the commandant's office and its branches. With few exceptions the commissioned officers on duty in connection with the Dale have not lived or even taken their meals aboard of her. There are usually a gunner, a boatswain, a carpenter, a sailmaker, and matea, some of whom have staterooms aboard. A few bluejackets are kept on her to do the sailor work of the yard and the ship.

A few weeks ago it was announced that the Dale was to be sent to New York to take the place of the old Minnesota at the foot of West Twenty-third street, where she would be used as a receiving ship for apprentice boys. She was evidently not considered large enough for this duty, and the order directing the change did not appear after all. She is of only 568 tons burden, although before she was transferred to Washington she was used at the Naval Academy as the practice vessel of the cadets, and often accommodated more than a hundred in hammocks on her gun and berth decks. Her history is interesting. She was built at the Navy Yard at League Island, Philadelphia, and launched in 1839, when she was rated as a sloop of war of the third class. From 1839 to 1861 she cruised in every part of the world under able commanders, carrying sixteen guns. In 1861 she was entirely reflited, and, under the command of Commander Edward M. Yard, went South for duty on the blockade. For her size, rig, and generally under the remarkably ungrammatical but valiant naval hero, Commodore Paul Jones as a midshipman when he c

randum of the famous fight:
Richard Daie, Commodore U. S. Navy, born Nov. 6,
1756, near Norfolk, Va., died Feb. 26, 1826, at Philadelphia, Pa. First Lieutenant of the Bon Homme
Richard, Commodore Paul Jones, when she captured,
after a desperate and sanguinary action, H. H. M.
frigate Serapis, Sept. 18, 1780, off Flamborough Head,
When the boarders were called away Dale was the
first man to reach the enemy's deck and was severely
wannied. No patriot should forget the memorable
reply of Paul Jones to his foe, when halled to know if
he had struck his colors, "I have not yet begun to
fight."

nght."

It will not be long before the remainder of the wooden ships that were built in the earlier half of the century will be too old to use even as receiving ships, for the Bale is in better repair than most of them. In many cases, notably in that of the old Santee at Annapolis, brick and mortar have been used to patch up a broken place so as to make the ship presentable.

FOUND DEAD BY WOODSMEN. Curtous Fate of the Fox, the Mink, the

NORTHWOOD, N. Y., Dec. 15.-Selah Bousfield found a red fox lying dead beside the road last week as he was coming down to the store. The fox was a large one of the kind, with prime fur and glossy black ears. The snow for two rods around was packed and blood spotted. The fox had been run down and caught by a dog and killed. The hide, save for a tear in the throat, was uninjured, for a dog never cats for meat. When Selah brought the hide down to Dave Jones and sold it for sixty cents it set the boys a-talking about where and how the game dies which is neither shot nor trapped. Thomas, a locally famous deer hunter, told this

"I was huntin' foxes down near Hinckley last Friday, when just as I was leavin' the creek I see a mink 'bout twenty rod down stream. Mink's hides is wuth a dollar or so, an' I reckoned it was wuth the powder an' shot, so I sneaks down a dozen rods and waits fer the mink ter come out of the water where it had dived, but it didn't come up. 'Cur'us, might cur'us that,' says I to myself, so I walks down a little closer, an' thar was my mink floatin' around an' dead as a sawlog. I nicked the body upan' zamined it. What d'ye think? A bloomin' big trout as I see a minute later, had cotched the mink by the back an' held it under till the mink was dead, an' if ye don't believe it Dave 'll show vo the hide."

Thereupon George Pardy, a boy of 14 years, who killed a deer last autumn and thinks he is a mighty hunter, broke in and said:

"Hub. Chariey makes me think of a partridge up in Waghorn's awamp. I ssared one up thar night afore last bout? O'closk after dark. He fiew 'bout ten rods an' stopped with a thump. I foliered it up an' thar at the foot of a tree was the partridge a floppin ter beat a hen with its neck cut. It had flew 'gainst a big white birch an' broke its head in—reckon it thought the white was a crack between tew trees. Ain't that so, Pa?"

Bill Pardy said he reckoned it was, and any how the boy had brought a partridge homo. Then George Dolly began to talk. George telis some first-rate stories, and all the boys like to hear him. He said:

"A week ago Saturday I was up ter the reservoir after raggits. I'd got eight hangin' up along the road when I found a whopper of a track isedin' off inter the woods ter the right. It was fresh, so I foliered it. But as I looked ower a long on the aige of the swamp there i see somethin cur'us-like beside a log six rods ter the left of me. I went closter, an', by goli, 'was a big doe, an' dead as a skinned 'coon. The ground fer ten feet around her was pawed an' scraped bare of snow. I looked her over an' turned her on her tother side, an' then I see what was the matter.

"Y we see, the deer had come along jest before that codd spell we had two or three weeks ago an' l a mink 'bout twenty rod down stream. Mink's

AN AMERICAN PARIR IN AN IN-NEW SERVICE ASSIGNED TO THE He Has Penetrated Occultium So Par that

> From the Chicago Dally Inter-Jeean. SIMLA, India, Oct. 20.—The people hereabout, Britishers and natives, had told me so much of the fakir presiding over the Hanuman Temple on the summit of the Jaiko, in the Himalayas, that I made ready, the other day, to climb the 1,500 feet to the mountain top in company of a devout Hindoo. This holy man was an American, according to common report, and having never seen a saint in my own country I was more than anxious to make the pale-faced Brah-

He Has Sees Made High Much-s-Much Over Two Tribes of Sacred Monkeys.

man's acquaintance. We found him sitting in front of the shrine contemplating the fascinating panorama be neath him, the slopes of the "Snow Abode" with wonderful Simia, that has risen in the gesert almost with the rapidity of an American city, the green landscape dotted here and there with ancient ruins, small clumps of mango trees and lonely palms towering in their height as if on sentinel duty. He is a powerful man, in spite of his age and mode of living, with a strong aimost haughty face. Around his hips he wore a white linen scarf, leaving his legs and fest free. A leopard skin was drawn over his shoulder, and a turban on his head. Near him lay a crutch with shining handle of which ed to make little use when he walked about with us later on. The fakir answered our greetings in good English. He spoke slowly, but

greetings in good English. He spoke slowly, due his words were well chosen.

"I am Charles William de Rousette," he said.

"My father came from the south of America to Simla in 1835 and engaged in the mercantile business. I was born on board of a sailing vessel flying the Stars and Stripes. My mother, long since dead, came from the North of the Union, but my father was of French descent. He was very successful in trade and gave me the benefit of what is called by you people an excellent education.

Union, but my father was of French descent. He was very successful in trade and gave me the benefit of what is called by you people an excellent education.

"Among our native house servants was a Sadhu (disciple) who had originally served the venerable Brahman in this temple, and who afterward upon the death of the fakir became his successor. I loved this good man, and whenever I had occasion to visit him I stayed for hours in and around his shrine. On one occasion the teacher had threatened me with severe punishment for falling to learn my lesson, and to escape it I ran off to Jaiko Mountain, where I remained a week or longer undisturbed, profiting by the teachings of the Brahman. At last they found me out and compelled me to return to school. But all endeavors to interest me in study and in the life my parents and friends were leading failed. I longed for the seclusion and freedom of the hermit, and one morning, after consulting with the holy man on the mountain, I made good my escape and entered upon my novitiate, with a staff and beggar's bowl as my sole capital. I became a rover, a mendicant, anything you choose to call it. The good religious folks fed me and the heavens were my cover for twelve long years, during which time I visited all the remote valleys and all the temples standing beside the stupendous glaciers until my soul was full of wonder and awe at the work of God.

"Twelvetimes! worshipped at the holy sources of the Ganges, then to return to Simia, strewn with ashes and clad in my locks, that during my wanderings never had felt shears. My father had died meanwhile, leaving me independently rich. But what was money to me? I never went near the official administering my fortune. After learnine of my father's death I proceeded at once to this temple and took my place at the feet of the holy man. I became his disciple, and when he died, years after, he nominated me his successor."

"And you have no desire, no ambition to renter society and to make use of your fortune?" I asked. "Have you never felt

enter society and to make use of your fortune?"
I asked. "Have you never felt any homesickness?"
"I detest Europeans," he said slowly, "not as individuals, but as members of a degraded community. I am better off here. As far as nationality goes, certainly I belong to the so-called civilized world, but I would rather die and rot as a heathen outcast than submit to the dictations and believe in the teachings of the lying, deceitful English clergy, devoted to all the vices and inxuries ever invented."

After this outbreak the fakir told us something of his curious and idle life. The shrins he presides over is sanctified to the God of the Monkeys, the gray bearded monkeys of the Himalayas, whom the Hindoos invoke as the bestowers of certain wordly boons and which receive from them offerings that may add to their comfort and strength, though it is maintained they are not indispensable for their existence. The monkey god Hanuman, like Ganesh, the elaphant god, is only a lesser divinity, it is true, but the Hindoos of the Hinalayas take him for the "destroyer" of the Brahma triad, and are, therefore, much devoted to him.

The fakir's business is to receive the offerings from the natives and divide them among the apes after deducting his own share. De Rousette told us the monkeys of the Simla region are divided in two groups, living apart from each other in different districts of the ferest, which they leave only at the periods of migration, recurring every third year.

"You should see my friends preparing for their wandering," said the fakir. "No English regiment that ever trod Indian soil moved in such splendid order. They march, indeed, as if drilled by the Prussians, and iron discipline is maintained in the ranks may their route be ever so long."

"It is said in the valley you possess prodigious."

maintained in the valley you possess prodigious so long."

"It is said in the valley you possess prodigious influence over the four-handed legions," I remarked.

"I nominate their king," said the fakir, smiling: "his Majesty does the rest. But there they come. Look for yourself."

influence over the four-handed legions. I remarked.

"I nominate their king," said the fakir, smiling," in Saljesty does the rest. But there they come. Look for yourself."

In an instant the trees and bushes around the temple were alive with whiskered monkeys, leaping from the branches or walking erect on their hind legs, with staffs in their hands. The "gros" of the army remained on the terrace of the temple, while one monkey walked gravely into the sanctum. The fakir took my arm and led me in, too. "This is the 'Maharascha Sahib' (king)," he said, "who is privileged to eat in front of my own fireplace—the prototype of proud dignity, is he not?"

His Majesty sat down on the furs spread upon the stone floor and took from the hands of the fakir a bowl filled with maize and wild ginger. Then he began to eat, slowly and deliberately, paying no attention whatever to his audience. The king's "General," called Rotwal, meanwhile kept order without. He was a big monkey nearly as tall and weighty as the "Sahib himself, who stood head and shoulders above the rest of his tribe. The Kotwal marshalled his troops with imposing discretion, and only once in a while was it necessary for him to use the mighty club he carried in his right paw. I noticed that he punished monkeys who endeavored to put away more than their share by sending them "behind the front;" actual disobedience was invariably punished by the stick. Not until all ordinary monkeys had been fed did the General receive his meal, which, however, consisted of the best morsels the fakiry afforded, When all had finished the monkeys salaamed good-by, to which the fakir made answer: "Jao beta" (Go, my sons).

About five minutes later the other group of monkeys made their appearance in the same order, acting precisely like the first crowd. The fakir told me their march route was as selected that the two gangs never me on the way, otherwise a battle was sure to ensue in a jiffy.

"And do you remain here all the year round?" I asked De Rousette or prince, who became so imp

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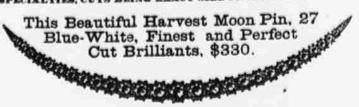
A band wagon was going up Bay street a day or two ago drawn by a small elephant, who possessed hide enough to supply Jumbo and with some to spare. Trotting along behind the elephant was a cadaverous mule, the sun glinting on his ribs. The mule had enormous cars, and a tail shaven clean, with the exception of the end, where hung a bunch of hair that would well play the part of a wig in a footbail game. The mule had also the other anatomical equipments in the way of legs and feet of a well-regulated mule. Bouncing on the dray like a dancing impant a darky endeavoring, after the custom of the jehu class, to run down some innocent, unsuspecting victim on a crossing.

The mule suddenly beheld the elephant and he stopped instantly. The momentum precipitated the negro far forward. The mule swerved with his tail toward the strange animal and stood stock still, but ready to run on the slightest provocation. If the mule had been a straffe he could not have twisted his neck further. He turned it in a complete circle and gazed at the elephant, his enormous ears pitched far forward, his eyes almost leaving their sockets, and his tail absolutely horizontal.



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